

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

general works. It amply merits translation into English and other languages.

HAVEN METCALF

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

The American Naturalist for January contains the following articles: 'Note on the Habits of Fierasfer,' by Edwin Linton, describing the manner in which the fish enters tail first the body of a holothurian. 'Records of Pennsylvania Fishes,' by Henry Fowler, giving definite localities for many species. 'Specific Name of Necturus maculosus,' by F. C. Waite. Tetradactylus is unavailable as a specific name, not because it refers to a generic character, but because it was not applied as a scientific name; what Lacépède wrote was Protéetétradactyle. Under 'Volvox for Laboratory Use,' Bertram G. Smith tells how it may be kept and J. A. Cushman records seven species of 'Ostracoda from Southeastern Massachusetts.'

The Museum's Journal of Great Britain has for its leading articles 'How to Promote Interest in Museum Collections,' by H. Conwentz, and 'Children and the Cult of the Beautiful,' by Beatrice V. Vernon. The first applies particularly to what may be termed local museums, and we doubt if many of the suggestions would prove to be practicable in a large institution. Miss Vernon's article deals largely with art museums and Mr. Harlan I. Smith will find in it methods akin to his interrogative label.

The Zoological Society Bulletin for January is an unusually good number. We can only note among other articles those on 'The Goat Herd,' 'An Almost Extinct Bird' (the California Vulture), the 'African Vipers,' 'The Frigate Birds' and 'Collecting for the Aquarium.' It is announced that the last of the large buildings are expected to be completed by the end of 1908, and that the attendance for the year was 1,300,000. A green turtle received at the aquarium weighed 540 pounds; the length of the upper shell was 4 feet 6 inches. It may be seen from this how large a thousand-pound turtle would be. The

attendance at the aquarium during 1906 was something over 2,000,000.

The Museum News, of the Brooklyn Institute for February announces the installation of a group of Atlantic walrus. The principal article in the Children's Museum section is on the muskrat and states that in the Hackensack marshes the muskrats seem to live in houses throughout the year, the summer houses being more loosely built than the winter home.

The Fortnightly Review for January contains an article by E. Ray Lankester describing in some detail the work carried on at the British Museum during the past eight years under his immediate supervision.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE ST. LOUIS CHEMICAL SOCIETY

At the regular meeting of the society on January 14, Mr. A. H. Kelling presented a paper entitled 'Sewage Purification.' Pollution of water supplies, and the danger of infection resulting from the habits of the house fly, were dwelt on as showing the importance of the subject. The three methods by precipitation, by means of sewage farms, and by means of septic tanks and filtration were then treated in considerable detail. After the discussion, which followed the presentation of this paper, Dr. Andrews presented a paper, which favorably discussed the probable appearance of some official interpretations of certain regulations contained in the last issue of the U. S. Pharmacopeia, with reference to the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

> C. J. Borgmeyer, Corresponding Secretary.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE GENETIC LOGIC

To the Editor of Science: Dr. Tawney's criticism of my book on 'Genetic Logic,' in your issue of February 1, calls for a word or two of comment.

He is mistaken in supposing the 'dualism of control' as I develop it represents my own view of the nature of reality.

Being the 'knower's logic' that I am de-